

Cambodia - Political

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MEMORANDUM

May 15, 1964

TO : INR/RFE - Mr. Allen S. Whiting
THROUGH: RES/OD - Mr. Meredith B. Givens
THROUGH: INR/DDR - Mr. Allan Evans

FROM : INR/RES/OE - G. Etzel Percy

SUBJECT: Review of Cambodian maps of frontiers

Enclosed is a copy of our evaluation of the Cambodian frontier maps transmitted by the Embassy Phnom Penh under A-471 dated March 10, 1964.

This copy and set of maps is being furnished for any value that it might have in your office. Other maps have been sent to FE/SOA and to the Embassy in Phnom Penh along with the evaluation.

Enclosures:

Evaluation of Cambodian frontier maps,
with Annexes I, II, and III;
One set of maps.

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enc. ~~Box~~ A471
Phnom Penh mar 64*

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CAMBODIA'S PROPOSAL FOR STABILIZATION OF ITS BOUNDARIES

The Office of the Geographer of the Department has examined the maps furnished by the Government of Cambodia and transmitted under cover of Phnom Penh A-471 dated March 10, 1964. The maps have been reproduced photographically and annotated to show discrepancies, where they exist, with maps produced by adjacent countries. A copy for FE and one for the Embassy, Phnom Penh are attached.

When the Cambodian proposals for neutralization were raised in 1962, the office evaluated them from the cartographic point of view. Three memoranda were produced in limited numbers:

- a) Review of Proposed Agreements between Cambodia and Its Neighbors;
- b) Analysis of French Cartography on the Cambodian Boundaries; and
- c) Analysis of Maps and Treaties of Cambodia - Thailand Boundary.

Most of the material contained in these papers still have a bearing on the maps furnished by the Cambodian Government. These papers are therefore annexed to this report.

CAMBODIA - VIET-NAM TERRESTRIAL BOUNDARY

In view of the fact that a definitive description of the entire Cambodia - Viet-Nam boundary does not exist, an evaluation of the maps furnished to the Embassy can be accomplished only by comparison with other maps and documents. Certain logical suppositions may be made but these, in spite of their seeming logic, cannot in all cases be substantiated.

Generally speaking, the differences in the various cartographic representations of the terrestrial boundary are few in number and involve only an insignificant amount of territory. Most of the areas in question appear to be lightly settled and the majority of the apparent disputes probably may be reconciled without major difficulties. In fact, disputes may not really exist other than in the cartographic representations.

An examination of the Cambodian maps shows that many of the individual sheets comprising the mosaic are rather old. Many have been superseded by later, official French (Service Géographique de l'Indochine - SGI) editions. Other sheets have been revised and reprinted by successor organizations to the SGI. In the original neutrality proposal of Cambodia, the suggestion was made that official French maps published before the Geneva accords be the only valid authority for the depiction of Cambodian frontiers. This office suspects, even though many of the dates have been removed or obliterated by the compositing of the mosaic, that all of the

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individual maps represent pre-Geneva printing dates. At least one of the differences in boundary alignment probably results from more recent surveys and several others may be associated with cartographic modernization programs. While it is not possible to pre-determine Cambodia's position vis-a-vis these "paper revisions" of the frontier, should discussions ever be held on the question, stress should be placed that control over territory is not involved. Rather the question is the relative geographic position of certain topographic features associated with the boundary.) /

SPECIFIC DIFFERENCES

A detailed examination of the Cambodian 1:100,000 map mosaic has shown the following variations, from north to south, in boundary alignment:

(1) DAK TO SHEET: The area involved in this dispute totals approximately four square miles. The boundaries in this region, Cambodia-Laos and Cambodia - Viet-Nam, are always expressed cartographically as following the various watersheds. In the mosaic furnished by Cambodia, the northernmost sheet, DAK TO, has apparently been compiled after 1950 (and before 1953?) and is labelled Edition Provisoire. The most recent edition of the sheet available in the United States was printed in June 1957. Both editions were compiled on the basis of air photography; the older edition dates the photography in 1950 while the newer, 1953. In the area where the boundary is not in agreement, no photography was available in 1950 and the map area is white and void of detail. As a result, the boundary traversing this void area must have been added by "interpretation". A comparison with the later sheet shows a considerable variation in the representation of the drainage pattern and hence of the water divide on which the boundary is apparently based. Also it should be noted that the boundary has been altered in manuscript where the DAK TO sheet and the sheet to the south join. Approximately 1-1/8 miles of boundary have been scratched out on the YALI sheet and a new line has been added in ink. Had this "correction" not been made, the boundaries on the two sheets would not have met where the sheets joined. However, the representation on the newer edition of the DAK TO sheet, shown in red on the attached photocopy, does join with the printed (and scratched-out) boundary on the YALI sheet. We assume, therefore, that the boundary on the later edition of the DAK TO sheet, i.e., the red line, is more correct than the Cambodian version. The small area and the nature of the territory should not present a major obstacle to be overcome.

* The numbers are referenced to the annotated photocopy of the maps furnished by Embassy Phnom Penh, A-471, March 10, 1964.

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(2) BO KHAM OUEST On the newer edition of this sheet (1950), the boundary does not join properly with that printed on the adjacent BO KHAM EST. The earlier, or Cambodian version, does meet and is probably the correct alignment of the boundary.

It is interesting to note that the incidents of several years ago involving the "moving" boundary marker along Route Nationale Nr. 19 took place approximately at the position of the large red arrow. However, the boundary where it crosses Route 19 is identical on both editions of the map sheet.

(3) YA LOP EST (KO MAYOL EST*) In spite of the radically different drainage patterns, the boundary representations on the Cambodian and Vietnamese versions are identical. The major river pattern on the newer maps has been added in blue. No effort appears to have been made to "profit" by the relocation of the various hydrographic features.

(4) YA LOP OUEST (KO MAYOL OUEST) Both boundary representations involve straight lines joining the same point with the headwaters of the same small stream. The line on the newer Vietnamese chart violates the watershed less than the Cambodian edition does; however, since the boundary is a straight line probably no relationship to the watershed was intended. As a result, it is impossible to evaluate the validity of either line. The total area involved is approximately 3 square miles and no villages are shown in the "disputed" territory. In actuality, the territory is not disputed but remains a no-mans-land in between the two representations. A manuscript alteration has been made on the Cambodian chart in the extreme south of the sheet.

(5) POSTE 3 FRONTIERES (POSTE MAITRE) The two editions of this sheet cite the same base map (SOI sheet published in 1950) but the Cambodian version is re-issued in 1952 while the other is a 1953 re-issue. The only difference in the two maps appears to be the boundary.

As in the DAK TO sheet, the Cambodian version has been altered by "scratching out" the printed boundary (red line on attached photocopy) and adding a differing version in manuscript. However, in this instance a justification has been added in the statement "trace modified by Decree of the Governor-General of Indochina dated July 31, 1914." References have been made to this decree before but the specific decree (arrêté) has never been seen. As a consequence, no evaluation of the validity of the two versions of the boundary may be made.

* The Vietnamese and Cambodian versions of sheets 172E and 172W have different names.

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Unlike the previous differences in alignment, this "dispute" involves between three and six villages (see attached photocopy - blue arrows). The total area amounts to 21 square miles and includes the control over an important segment of highway between Camp le Roland and Poste e Frontieres (Cambodia, Annam, and Cochin China). The region appears to represent the major area of dispute for the entire terrestrial frontier between Cambodia and Viet-Nam.

(6) LOC NINH EST Both the Cambodian version and the newer SGI edition were published in 1929. The Cambodian edition, however, was "re-issued in 1951" while the SGI was "re-issued and partially revised in 1951." As before in this type of problem area, there is no way to evaluate the correctness of either version of the boundary. However, the territory involved is small, about 1-1/2 square miles, and it appears to be uninhabited.

(7) SVAY-RIENG OUEST - TAKHO EST Again the differences in the versions is small with only 1 square mile being involved. As in the Post 3 Frontieres situation, a decree has been cited (December 6, 1935) and alterations have been made in manuscript to the printed boundary. The cited decree has not been seen and as a consequence, no evaluation may be made concerning the correctness of either version.

Strangely, the boundary associated with the arrêté of July 26, 1942 is identical on both versions.

CONCLUSIONS Of the seven differences in the boundary and boundary features, only five involve territorial problems. The total area in question totals a mere 30.5 square miles. Only one of the areas, Poste 3 Frontieres, appears to be inhabited. || ✓

Most of the seven areas should present no great difficulties for settlement if the two countries are able to examine the documents and claims involved. However, if the maps presented by the Cambodians represent the only boundary acceptable to the state, problems could develop. Originally the basic premise of Cambodia specified the boundaries as published on SGI maps prior to the Geneva accords. And yet four post-publication alterations have been made to these documents. No. 1, DAK TO, probably may be explained away by an effort to adjust the boundary on two adjacent sheets where it did not match. Two other "adjustments", however, appear to be based on decrees which are not available to us at the moment.* These three areas account for 26 of the 30.5 square miles of "disputed" territory.

* A request has been placed on the Embassy Paris for copies of the decrees and answers to other questions.

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No explanations can be given for the differences in alignment in Nos. 4, the last "adjustment", and 6. However, it has been observed that the former is unique in that a "no-mans-land" exists rather than overlapping claims, i.e., the Cambodian boundary is situated to the west of the Vietnamese version. This type of territorial problem is usually easy to resolve. While No. 6 defies explanation, the territory involved is both small in extent and appears to be of relatively limited value.

CAMBODIA - VIET-NAM MARITIME FRONTIER

The chart furnished by the Cambodian Government shows quite clearly the extent of the Cambodian claims in the Gulf of Siam. For reference the office of the Geographer has added in blue the position of the January 31, 1939 line of separation or administrative convenience decreed by the French Governor-General of Indochina. As has been stated many times before, this decree expressly disavowed that it was an attempt to divide on the basis of sovereignty the islands in question.

The entire background of claims and counter-claims to the islands has been covered in great detail by the Cambodian and Vietnamese governments. There is no way for this office, at the moment, to assess the conflicting claims. However, if one is to judge the importance of a case on the basis of the data furnished in upholding the litigation, the question of sovereignty of the islands will present a much greater problem than will the terrestrial frontier.

The claims espoused by Cambodia on the attached chart - DES ILES BALUA A LA RIVIERE DE KOH PAU - include two groups of islands claimed by Viet-Nam and currently under the administration of that state. The more important of the two is the so-called Pirate Islands (Iles des Pirates - Koh Russey situated immediately to the south of the 1939 line one-third of the way between the mainland and Phu-Quoc (Koh Tral). The second of the two is the isolated Poulo Panjang group, approximately 40 miles to the southwest of Phu-Quoc. Both of these groups have been occupied at least since 1960 by Vietnamese military forces.

Available evidence indicates that the islands in the Gulf of Siam were Cambodian in the middle of the 19th century. In 1939 the French admitted that the islands were in dispute between Cambodia and (French) Cochinchina. After January 1, 1939 the administration over the islands was divided according to the referenced line.

The true status of the islands rests on French actions, statutes, and arrangements made prior to the independence of the two states. No valid assessment can be made on the basis of available data.

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CAMBODIA - THAILAND BOUNDARY

The maps furnished by the Cambodian Government are the "official" maps of the delimitation commissions which created the Cambodian - Siamese boundary. However, as may be seen from the maps themselves, they were compiled by the French without Siamese participation.

A certain degree of "authority" has been extended to at least one of the maps in question by the World Court which utilized the map in its award of Preah Vihear to Cambodia. While this action does not automatically extend a mantle of judicial respectability to all maps of the series, it does add some weight to their importance. In fact, recent arbitration agreements on boundary disputes have been placing a good deal more emphasis on maps than was true in the past.

However, certain disadvantages are built-in to the use of these maps as the sole documents for the location of the Cambodian-Thai boundary. Primarily, the maps are old. As such, they are bound to be in error as far as locations are concerned. Being almost 60 years old, they were produced without the advantage of accurate geodetic and trigonometric surveys. It would be far more reasonable if these boundary commission maps could be utilized in conjunction with a newer and preferably larger-scale series.

In view of their "authenticity", however, one would be hard put to argue against their inclusion as the primary source material for the boundary. The only problem is the maps being the sole authority.

TNR/RES/CS:RHHodgson 5/11/61

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December 13, 1962

TO : L/VE - John Caynak
FROM : HFX/GE - G. Etzel Pearcy
SUBJECT: Review of Proposed Agreements Between Cambodia and Its Neighbors

Attached are two brief reviews of the proposed agreements between Cambodia and Thailand and Cambodia and Viet-Nam. The delay in answering your request is regretted. However, a great deal of time has been required to search the map library, and to collect and collate the materials. In addition, many of the maps are available only in the Thai language which has further reduced our efficiency.

We had hoped to be able to confer with representatives of the Inter-American Geodetic Survey to obtain comparative cost-estimates of surveying and demarcating such an area. The IAGS has been involved over the last 15 years in a program of establishing geodetic control in Central and South America. The problems the IAGS has confronted would also occur in the Indochina area. Unfortunately there was not enough time. However, if desired, the project could be pursued further.

In addition, we intended to obtain from the Army Map Service a schedule of their 1:50,000 mapping program in Indochina and Thailand. While we recognize that the United States has tried not to become involved in the settlement of various boundary disputes, the presence of a 1:50,000 map

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series as a base for the work of the proposed commissions would be of great value. A great deal of time and money ^{would} be saved by using these maps if available. The program has just gotten started and few sheets are currently available for the boundary. Since the mapping is part of a cooperative program with the countries involved, the finished maps would have some official standing in the countries involved. However, as with the IAGS, time did not permit us to pursue the subject further.

CAMBODIA - THAILAND BOUNDARY

In the L/FE draft of December 11, 1962, the following section was annexed as requested:

ARTICLE I

Boundary Demarcation Commission

1. The boundary between the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Kingdom of Thailand shall be demarcated by a Boundary Demarcation Commission. The Commission shall be composed of a representative of each party and a representative of the Government of (Switzerland) who shall be Chairman.
2. In demarcating the border, the Commission shall take into account relevant international agreements, principles of international law and of equity and circumstances of fact as well as representation, maps and other documents presented to it by the parties.

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3. Differences which may arise between the two parties in the Commission shall be resolved by the Chairman.

4. The expenses of the Commission shall be borne in equal parts by the parties to this Agreement."

SECTION 1

Over 50% of the Cambodia-Thailand boundary is already demarcated with 69 pillars. All of these are clearly represented on Thai maps and roughly one half of them are shown on French (Service Géographique de l'Indochine) maps. The numbered markers "correspond" from series to series but their positions do not coincide exactly.

The limits of the demarcated area are shown on the attached map by the red arrows. The undemarcated areas, i.e. between the red and black arrows, follow high ridge and mountainous areas with very low levels of population density. Few if any villages are located near the boundary and almost no roads or tracks cross the boundary in these two segments.

In view of the great expense which would be involved in the demarcation of this area of mountain and jungle, we seriously doubt if the two governments should be forced to demarcate, i.e. physically mark, the boundary on the ground. We would suggest that the boundary be "fixed definitively" (d'être fixé d'une manière définitive) rather than be "demarcated." This wording would not preclude demarcation should both desire it.

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SECTION 2

If the concept of demarcation is to be changed, the commission could be defined as a "Mixed Boundary Commission" and the other references to demarcation be modified accordingly.

However, if demarcation is to be retained as the basis of the article, a sentence or section should be added on technical support to the Demarcation Commission. Three men can not hope to accomplish the work of demarcating the remainder of the boundary. In view of the absence of suitable roads, the density and nature of vegetation, etc., helicopters and other modern expensive equipment would probably have to be utilized. We would think that the subject could be covered by a sentence roughly as follows:

"The parties to this Agreement will make available to the Boundary Demarcation Commission the necessary technical equipment and personnel required for the successful completion of the Commission's work."

SECTION 3 and SECTION 4

No comments other than as mentioned in 1) above on cost of demarcation.

CAMBODIA - VIET-NAM BOUNDARY

The problem involved in the Cambodia-Viet-Nam boundary is essentially the same as discussed previously under the Cambodia-Thailand boundary. From various reports, we have been able to surmise that much, if not all, of the old Cochinchina boundary has been demarcated. In addition, at least

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three pillars have been erected along the Annamese section of the boundary. A variation does exist in that these pillars do not seem to be located on contemporary French maps.

However, the same problems of expense and the need for technical assistance in the form of equipment and personnel will be applicable to this boundary. If demarcation is held to, provisions should be made for the use of personnel and facilities of the respective survey and mapping offices.

cc: IRR/OD

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Annex III

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FE - Mr. Robert E. Wood

December 13, 1962

RFX/GE - G. Etzel Percy

Analysis of French cartography on the Cambodian boundaries

As requested by your office, we have reviewed the available French maps depicting the boundaries of Cambodia with Viet-Nam and with Laos. A brief report of our findings is attached.

Additional data can be supplied if desired. A similar analysis of the Cambodian proposals concerning the boundary with Thailand will be forwarded in the next few days.

CC: INR/OD (1)
L/FE - Mr. Czyzak (1)
RFE - Mr. Whiting (1)
GE

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THE CAMBODIA - LAOS AND CAMBODIA - VIET-NAM BOUNDARIES

The Cambodian proposal for the definite establishment of its international boundaries with Laos and Viet-Nam states that the boundaries should be acknowledged "according to the frontiers demarcated on the maps of the Geographical Service of Indochina in use prior to the Paris Accords of 1954." Aside from the fact that the boundaries are not "demarcated" on these maps but rather represented or delineated, the proposal contains several pitfalls which if possible, should be avoided. The discussion below is rather brief and informal but it may be substantiated in greater detail when and if desired. The problems are discussed as they appear in the section of the protocol quoted above.

PUBLISHING AUTHORITY

French maps of Indochina have been produced by two different authorities: 1) the Service Géographique de l'Indochine (SGI) as noted above and 2) the Institut Géographique National (IGN) in Paris. The former was a "daughter" organization of the latter. Many maps, e.g. the 1:400,000 series often cited in the Rte. N 19 dispute, were compiled in their basic form by the SGI but were ultimately drafted and published by the IGN. This practice was and is a quite common procedure in the areas of overseas France. In fact, many of the local mapping agencies were directly controlled as sub-offices of the IGN, e.g. IGN, Annexe du Maroc.

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However, to avoid a possible source of conflict or confusion, it should be ascertained if IGN-published maps which were compiled by the SGI would be considered as "maps of the Geographical Service of Indochina."

SCALE OF MAP SERIES

Of greater importance to the solution of the boundary problem is the question of which map or maps are to be used. While the proposal does not appear to be predicated on the utilization of only one map scale or series, most of the general discussion since seems to point in this direction.

Official French mapping in Indochina has been undertaken at the following scales:

- a) 1:20,000 (approximately 3 inches to the mile);
- b) 1:25,000 (approximately 2.5 inches to the mile);
- c) 1:100,000 (approximately .6" to the mile);
- d) 1:400,000 (approximately .15" to the mile)
- e) 1:500,000 (approximately .12" to the mile).

To be used effectively for precise boundary locations, maps should be at as large a scale as possible. As scale becomes smaller, significant features must be omitted or generalized to a great degree. These actions, of course, reduce the usefulness of the map as an instrument for accurate documentation or precise location. In most well-mapped nations, boundary maps are produced at scales of 1:25,000 or even larger where alignment is complex. In the Belgian-German Boundary Treaty, for example, the original map annexes were at the scale of 1:10,000 (approximately 6 inches to the mile.)

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Unfortunately, the coverage of the French 1:20,000 and 1:25,000 series does not include much of the Cambodia - Viet-Nam boundary and none of the Cambodia-Laos boundary. The 1:25,000 series could be utilized, however, for two important Viet-Namense sectors:

- 1) Hatien to approximately the western distributary of the Mekong;
- 2) south of Tay Ninh.

Elsewhere, one or more additional map series would have to be utilized to fill in the gaps of the frontier. Should it be agreed to use more than one series, the limits and of precedence should be clearly established beforehand.

Of the three remaining series (1:100,000; 1:400,000; and 1:500,000), the last-named should not be considered due to its age and to the extreme limitations of scale. In a sense, the latter objection also applies to the 1:400,000 series. An error the width of a pencil line, at that scale could involve a ground distance of approximately .5 mile or nearly one kilometer. Due to this limitation and the already noted fact that the maps are IGN-published, the use of the 1:400,000s is not recommended.

THE 1:100,000 CARTE DE L'INDOCHINE

Thus almost by a process of elimination, the 1:100,000 series appears to be the logical source under the Cambodian conditions for the boundaries with Laos and Viet-Nam. While this series is currently complete for both boundaries, an examination of the publication dates of the individual sheets of the series has revealed that the following sheets could not have been

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"in use prior to the Paris Accords of 1954.":

MAP SHEET		DATE	
NUMBER	NAME	PUBLICATION	PRINTING
156 W	YA LI	1955	1956
148 W	DAK TO (OUEST)	?	1957
155 E	VOEUNE SAI (EST)	1955	1955
155 W	VOEUNE SAI (OUEST)	1961 ?	1961
146 E	PHILAPAY (EST)	1955	1955
154 E	KHONG (EST)	1961 ?	1961

No earlier editions can be found although provisional editions may exist. In addition several other sheets may be questionable since the editions presently available to this office indicate a printing date after 1954. There are indications, however, that earlier editions may have existed and these are being sought in other map libraries.

The "invalid" sheets listed above create a block along the Viet-Nam frontier north of approximately 14° North and westward along the Laos frontier approximately to the Khong River. If one is to assume that these sheets would not be acceptable to Cambodia, a substitute in the form of the 1:400,000s could be used if the matter of the publishing authority is settled. Unfortunately, this segment of Cambodia's boundaries is shown totally differently on the two series in question. On the 1:100,000s, the tripoint with Viet-Nam is located more than 20 miles to the north of the same position shown on the 1:400,000s. The territory

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involved on the maps is estimated to be over 500 square miles. On the ground, there may be little or no territory involved since both boundary segments are shown cartographically as following the same water divide. However, the positioning of the rivers is completely different on the two series. Thus the question of acceptance of the 1:100,000s or the 400,000s will be extremely complicated and this office feels strongly that the latter series should not be utilized unless there is no alternative.

MAP SYMBOLIZATION AND DRAFTING TECHNIQUES

Every cartographic establishment develops a standard system of symbols and drafting techniques. These are normally applied rather rigidly, although individual idiosyncrosies and habits may show through the basic pattern. As a result, an accurate interpretation of a map series requires a prior knowledge of symbolization and drafting techniques.

In the utilization of the French topographic series for Indochina, there is no serious difficulty concerning symbolization. The techniques are well-defined and seemingly consistently applied. In the matter of drafting techniques, however, a major problem does exist which could affect the location of the international boundary. Ordinarily, in drafting a map, the cartographer endeavors to avoid overprinting of symbols. This action is particularly true where black or other non-transparent inks are employed. (All international boundaries are in black on the Indochina series.) Where two symbols should coincide, one or both of them may become illegible if so printed. As a result, the agencies will draft the

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symbols in such a manner that the two features will appear on the printed map as adjacent rather than coincidental.

This fact is brought to your attention since in many sections of the frontier, the boundary symbols appear on the map to follow a) roads, b) paths, c) rivers, d) drainage ditches and canals, and e) mountain ridges and/or water divides. In almost every case, the boundary on the maps parallels rather than coincides with the feature. We have noted, for example, that the boundary on one series will parallel the left bank of a river while on a second series, the line will follow the right bank. Logic would dictate in this case that the river itself formed the boundary. However, logic may not prevail.

In any event, the drafting procedures of the SGI should be investigated before an individual map series is acknowledged as the ne plus ultra for the individual boundary.

MAPS AS AUTHORITIES

Grave doubts have been expressed by many legal authorities that maps, per se, have much validity as legal documents. Rather than to accept the maps as the official documentation for the intra-Indochinese boundaries, we would recommend that extensive searches be made for materials of greater legal validity. Should these prove to be unavailable or of fragmentary value then the maps could be utilized to fill in the gaps. Provisions, however, should be made to resolve the questions raised above.

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Annex III

FE - Mr. Robert E. Wood

December 17, 1962

RFX/GE - G. Etzel Pearcy

Analysis of Maps and Treaties of Cambodia - Thailand Boundary

As requested by your office, we have reviewed the available source data including maps on the referenced boundary. A brief report of our findings is enclosed.

Additional data can be supplied if desired.

cc: INR/OD - Mr. Neubert (1)
RFE - Mr. Whiting (1)
L/FE - Mr. Czyzak (1)

RFX/GE:RHHodgson:kl

CAMBODIA - THAILAND BOUNDARY

The Cambodian Proposal invites the stabilization of the boundary with Thailand "according to the Treaty of 9 December 1937 between France and Siam and confirmed by the judgment of the International Court of Justice of 15 June 1962."

Article 22 of the referenced 1937 treaty provides for the continuation into force of (1) the Franco-Siamese Treaty of 3 October 1893, (2) Convention dated 13 February 1904, (3) Treaty dated 23 March 1907, and (4) Protocol dated 14 February 1925. The 1937 Treaty did not directly affect the Cambodian - Thai Boundary.

THE BANGKOK TREATY OF OCTOBER 3, 1893 (BFSP 87:187 French)

Article I of this treaty ceded to France all of the left bank of the Mekong (mostly Laos) and the islands in the river. The area involved totalled about 143,000 square kilometers. In addition Sipsong Chuthai, approximately 87,000 square kilometers, became French. Under Articles II and III, the provinces of Battambang and Siemrat passed to Cambodia and Thai navigation on the Mekong and the Great Lake was greatly restricted.

PARIS CONVENTION OF FEBRUARY 13, 1904 (BFSP 97:961)

Article I fixed the frontier of the Bassac area to the Bantad (Dangrek) mountains. In addition, Article III created a mixed commission to delimit the boundary for these 62,500 square kilometers. The Paris Agreement of June 29, 1904 (BFSP 97:965) completed and rectified the cited Article I. (The Laotian province of Stung Treng was transferred to Cambodia with a segment going to Annam.)

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BANGKOK TREATY OF MARCH 23, 1907 (1907 U.S. For. Rel. 2:1003)

This treaty in effect superseded the 1904 Convention by enlarging Cambodia in the northwest and west by some 51,000 square kilometers. The 1904 boundary in the Dangrek was extended westward and then southward to the Gulf of Thailand as a result of this treaty. A delimitation commission was created which produced a series of 1:200,000 maps (using several made by the commission created by the 1904 Convention) of the entire Cambodian - Thai boundary. One of these maps became an item of crucial importance in the 1962 World Court decision on the temple of Preah Vihear.

BANGKOK PROTOCOL OF FEBRUARY 14, 1925

The inclusion of this protocol is of little direct effect since it did not modify the boundaries of Cambodia. It did re-affirm the 1893 treaty, the 1904 Agreement and the 1907 treaty.

ICJ JUDGMENT OF 15 JUNE 1962 (Case Concerning the Temple of Preah Vihear)

In its judgment, the International Court of Justice decided in favor of Cambodia on the question of sovereignty over the famed temple. The complete acceptance by Thailand does not appear to have been granted and it may well be the major stumbling block to any settlement.

MAP EXAMINATION

We were greatly surprised to learn upon examining French and Thai maps that well over 50% of the land frontier has been demarcated by 69 pillars (as well as the courses of several rivers in between). No demarcation protocol or act has ever been previously discovered nor has any reference

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to demarcation work ever been encountered. The original delimitation maps (1903 - 1909) bear unexplained symbols along the boundary which could indicate demarcation pillars. However, the associated numbers run in the opposite direction, i.e., No. 1 in the south, from those on the modern topographic maps. In addition, the total number on the delimitation maps is far smaller, i.e., about 30. However, it is not clear under what authority or under reference to which treaty the demarcation was effected. It is also interesting to note that pillars 1 - 69 are represented on Thai maps while the French maps omit 1 - 40. The numbers and positions of 41 - 69, however, are comparable on the two series.

CONCLUSION

All of the international acts creating the current Cambodia - Thailand boundary appear to be included by the Cambodian proposal. A more definite statement, however, cannot be made due to the question of the "missing" demarcation protocol. We have also noted that in several instances, the alignments shown on the two map series are contradictory, although little territory is actually involved. A detailed analysis could be made to uncover all the areas in question if the bureau should desire it.

However, it would appear that the Cambodian proposal could provide a sound basis for stabilizing the common boundary if Thailand were to accept the 1962 ICJ Award.

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